



# THE FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN.

VOL. I.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1865.

No. 5.

THE FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN has a regular circulation of 6000 copies, reaching every township in the Northwest. Its value as an advertising medium for legitimate trades is worthy of attention.

All communications must be addressed—"REV. J. R. SHEPHERD, Chicago, Ill.," and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.

## THE BLACK REGIMENT.

GEORGE H. BOKER.

Dark as the clouds of even,  
Ranked in the Western heaven,  
Waiting the breath that lifts  
All the dread mass, and drifts  
Tempest and fallen brand  
Over a ruined land:—  
So still and orderly,  
Arm to arm, knee to knee,  
Waiting the great event,  
Stands the black regiment.

Down the long dusky line  
Teeth gleam and eye-balls shine:  
And the bright bayonet,  
Bristling, and firmly set,  
Flashed with a purpose grand,  
Long ere the sharp command  
Of the fierce rolling drum  
Told them their time had come,  
Told them what work was sent  
For the black regiment.

"Now," the flag-sergeant cried,  
"Though death and hell betide,  
Let the whole nation see  
If we are fit to be  
Free in this land: or bound  
Down, like the whining hound,  
Bound with red stripes of pain  
In our old chains again."  
Oh what a shout there went  
From the black regiment!

"Charge!" Trump and drums awoke,  
Onward the bondmen broke;  
Bayonet and sabre-stroke  
Vainly opposed their rush,  
Through the wild battle's crush,  
With but one thought afish,  
Driving their lords like chaff,  
In the gun's mouth they laugh:  
Or at the slippery brands  
Leaping with open hands,

Down they tear man and horse,  
Down in their awful course;  
Trampling with bloody heel  
Over the crashing steel,  
All their eyes forward bent,  
Rushed the black regiment.

"Freedom!" their battle-cry.  
"Freedom or leave to die!"  
Ah! and they meant the word  
Not as with us 'tis heard,  
Not a mere party shout:  
They gave their spirits out;  
Trusted the end to God,  
And on the gory sod  
Rolled in triumphant blood.

Hundreds on hundreds fell;  
But they are resting well;  
Scourges and shackles strong  
Never shall do them wrong.  
O, to the living few,  
Soldiers, be just and true!  
Hail them as comrades tried;  
Fight with them side by side;  
Never, in field or tent,  
Scorn the black regiment.

## THE FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.

The November number of the *People's Journal of Health* opens with a compactly written article under the above title, which, as a survey of the general work undertaken by the Freedmen's Commissions, we transfer to our columns, and commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

We are studying hard and learning fast by the fire-light of battles and burning towns. Before the war, certain questions were not readily answerable: statesmen could not see clearly; divines were in the dark; even editors hesitated. The questions were radical to ethics and religion, radical to politics, radical to society, radical to money values: but it was hard to answer them. Politicians evaded, statesmen avoided, divines dodged, and editors mouthed. Now, in the fourth year of the war, divines speak plainly, editors shout their answer, politicians write EMANCIPATION on

their banners, and the President responds, "Gentlemen, that's what's the matter." And the President is right. That is what has been the matter all these years—the black African negro slave's SLAVERY. Not the black; not the African; not the negro; not the slave;—but the SLAVERY.

Almighty God, the wise Creator of all men, may have designed to permit sin and suffering in the world; the sin and the suffering of slaveholding among others; but He never designed to BLESS nations or individuals by such permission. When he would punish the blasphemous, he gives them over to believe their darling falsehoods; when he would redeem the penitent, he opens their eyes to see and moves their hearts to abhor and abjure their sins.

Slowly, but surely, for generations, public sentiment has been righting itself toward the bondman. Swiftly enough has the adjustment gone forward since the fall of Fort Sumter. Now at length, the NATIONAL FREEDMEN are standing erect in acknowledged manhood and practical citizenship before the nation and the world.

They have come out of bondage into the midst of war; from the plantation first to the battle-field, and thence to the camp. The edict of emancipation only became valid by being sealed with blood at the hilt of the sword. Their way is not a smooth nor a straight way. It is rough and ruinous and full of perils. It is a great transition of atmospheres, political, social, personal. Like adult babes, at first they grope and stumble. Nor yet are their first associates, the officers and privates of the army, quite ready to receive them wisely. There is at this beginning of a new life, as at every beginning of life—first, chaos.

But God has control of chaos, and can resolve it into sublimest order with a word. And that his fiat has been uttered in behalf of these newborn souls, is made plain in the order that already begins to appear, and grows upon the sight. To their ignorance, knowledge is brought; to their weakness, an arm of help; to their simplicity, guardianship; to their groping instincts, friendly guidance; to their pain, relief; to their strength, added strength.

The United States Commission for the Relief of the National Freedmen was organized at the city of Washington, in February last, by the federation of the five leading Commissions heretofore operating independently. These

were: The New England Educational Commission for Freedmen, with its headquarters at Boston; the National Freedmen's Relief Association, with its headquarters at New York; the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association, with its headquarters at Philadelphia; the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, with its headquarters at Cincinnati; and the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, with its headquarters at Chicago. These several organizations continue to act as independent branches of the same body, but with a co-operation and harmony much greater than before the federation. The War Department recognizes the branches in naming the federation, and accords privileges and help impartially to all.

Besides these leading organizations, hereafter to be better known as one than as several, many local, state, and religious organizations have sprung up, all devoted to the welfare of the freed people, and all seeking to promote it by essentially similar labors. For the needs of these people are sharply defined. They need relief from physical suffering, and guidance to a higher plane of civilization.

That they need relief from physical suffering is due to the circumstances of the war. Removed from their homes, they are instantly homeless; and suffer if unfed, unclothed, or unsheltered, very much as white people would suffer in like condition. They are removed from their homes by the army, and have no choice but to remain within the army lines. But in camp there is no opportunity for regular, permanent, remunerative labor; while no man, woman or child, can become self-supporting without such labor. No cotton, cane, nor corn, can be sown among the tents. They must go unfed or eat the bread that is dealt out to them. It is a military necessity that they should be fed from the army rations, and they are therefore fed by the Quartermaster. Their clothing, at best scanty and poor, soon fails altogether; the agents of the Freedmen's Commission supply more. For shelter they seek the shade of the forest, or lie under the broad canopy of the sky.

Here the experience divides. The men who can carry muskets are all conscripted and uniformed. The women and children are segregated into "contraband camps." In these camps rude hospitals are opened, and it is not strange if they are rapidly filled. If the Commission had money, it would provide

comforts in abundance, even though these comforts were costly. As it is, the relief is partial—the suffering great. To these camps come the lessees of abandoned plantations, to hire women and children accustomed to field-work; and upon the wages of these laborers is levied a tax, sometimes of one-tenth, for the relief of the aged and infirm.

At every stage of this rough experience, the Commission finds its work. The protection of the new comers from the cruelty of bad men in the army; the defense of the virtue of the hapless but often comely women; the creation of a sentiment among officers and men which shall securely establish relations wholesome for both; the instruction of the new-made soldier in the mysteries of reading and writing, that he may become fit to take his turn upon picket and sentry duty; the supply of bedding, medicines, and inviting food for the hospitals; the supplementary supply of clothing for the camps; the protection of the laborer against an unprincipled employer; the instruction of parents in their duties to each other and their offspring, and (the most promising labor of all) the education of the young in all the wholesome truths which their parents had no opportunity to learn:—such duties as these abundantly employ as many laborers as can be put in the field. If these duties are neglected, the condition of the Freedman becomes, if possible, more deplorable than the condition of the slave. If they are promptly and generously performed, he rises to the civilization of the citizen.

The countenance given to this Commission, therefore, will decide whether the enfranchised millions shall be a putrid weight upon the nation, or a living limb of the body politic; whether we are to carry four millions of vicious, lustful servants, or find in our midst four millions of independent producers of wealth and exemplars of virtue.

As yet our people are too profoundly engrossed in the contests and contingencies of the war to give such attention to this grandest and most promising of Good Samaritan labors as its magnitude and urgency demand; but something is being done, and the war once ended, vastly more will be done. The National Freedman will find the Nation his friend, and will join with his devout invocation of blessing upon Abraham Lincoln, "The good Lord bless the American people."

FROM MISS REED.

NATCHEZ, Jan. 10, 1865.

"Contraband teaching forever." So say we, as after an experience of fourteen days, we sit reviewing our labor with feelings of some complacency. If you were to drop in upon us, you might wonder wherein the self-gratulation could possibly consist, and would, probably, make up your mind that so illy-governed, badly-ordered a school could be found nowhere else upon the footstool; but if you had seen it at the outset, you might appreciate our feelings. The school, previously to our taking it, had been broken up, by the military taking possession of the building for quarters. Mrs. Johnson, as soon as we found we could get possession, went into "the corral" and secured reinforcements, and we began with about as undisciplined a crowd as could well be kept within four walls.

Let me give you a little idea of them. Free fights in the school-room were a part of the first day's exercises. Appropriating each other's property in the shape of dinner and books, found also a favorite little diversion, the interest of which was heightened by unsatisfactory statements and contradictory evidence in the matter. Miss Roe and I came to the sage conclusion, that what we did not see was not worth knowing, and set ourselves at work to improve their morals. Witness their improvement. The second morning I read the passage, "Blessed are the peacemakers," and expounded at some length. Of course, they were all in for peace; but alas! at recess cries of a fight! a fight! brought me to the scene of action. Calling the foremost combatant, I inquired into the matter, when he meekly informed me that he was only trying to make peace, that "Them two fellars were *masking* each other," and when he tried to stop them, they both pitched into him. I suppose when he found there was no help for it, he struck out and had a good time. Fighting is rather at a discount now, and I fancy we shall have little further trouble.

Loud study has been one of the chief annoyances. If they can only buy, beg, or steal a book, (and I am sorry to say the latter practice is still far too prevalent for a moral community,) they will pore over it by the hour, though they do not know half a dozen characters.

You will observe our average is small, compared to the number enrolled. The first

week, we averaged nearly one hundred; but large numbers of our scholars were last week carried across the river. Indeed, all the colored people receiving rations were removed—so our number is much diminished, though we hope to fill the room again. In regard to the proportion of negroes and mulattoes, authorities seem to be divided on the subject. Excuse that part of the report, and I will take advice, and try and approximate somewhere near the truth next month.

We intend to spend some hours every week in visiting. This seems quite necessary to keep up the interest. Notwithstanding their desire to learn, they will allow little things to keep them at home, and need constant reminders. They have never been accustomed to doing things of their own accord regularly and constantly, but once get them fairly started with the elements of the language and a few more ideas of life and its duties, and no power on earth will hinder them. They will do the rest for themselves.

There seems to be no permanency in their position. They are here to-day, and liable to be moved miles away to-morrow, and we may, in the few days they are with us, be able to inspire them with desires and purposes which will live forever. We have, in one or two instances, in the press of general exercises, overlooked a scholar, but he never fails to come, with doleful countenance, book in hand, saying, "Please, Missis, you dun forgot me," and goes home smiling when he has read.

Many of them are in a pitiable condition as regards clothing. I thought I had seen wretchedness at the North, but I never had any conception of it before. Their clothes hang upon them in tatters. Some have no shoes, and nearly all have very poor excuses for the articles. I said to a poor creature, whose covering was certainly less than the law should allow, "Come over to the Asylum, and I will try and find something for you." Upon that slight provocation, twenty-eight waited upon me before I had finished my breakfast. Imagine my feelings when I found that our last box was gone, and I nothing but my own wardrobe to bestow. Didn't I wish I had brought along those Lake Forest barrels, or that I could make a raid on Chicago or Milwaukee? Somebody says there are thirty boxes on the way.\* Heaven grant they may

come soon. As soon as they arrive, the plan is to establish an Industrial department in connection with our school. I believe Mrs. Johnson is to have charge. We found the walk from the Asylum, in addition to standing all day in school, quite too much for us, and have secured a room down town, where we (Miss Roe and myself) are domesticated. We are very comfortable, and you would be surprised to see how few things it takes to set a couple up in Dixie.

You were quite right in saying that I should not regret coming here. I never was half as much interested in any school before, and never felt that I had such an extended field for usefulness. If my work continues to gain upon my affections as rapidly as it has done for the last fortnight, it may be rather difficult for me to get away from it. Miss Roe and myself are pleasantly associated in school. Indeed, I like all the teachers very much.

There has been a very decided improvement in our school for the last fortnight. Probably two-thirds of the scholars had never been in attendance at any school before, and had not an idea of what was expected of them, only that they were in for getting learning, and, judging from the noise they made, were ready to take it by storm.

They seem very much subdued, and those in regular attendance are improving rapidly. You requested me to write at length. I hope my communication in this respect will be eminently satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

MARY L. REED.

#### FROM QUINCY.

QUINCY, ILL., Feb. 17th, 1865.

REV. J. R. SHIPHERD:

Dear Sir,—I have received to-day, from the N. W. F. A. Com., 2 boxes shoes, 17 boxes clothing, and 13 bbls., for the Freed people of Quincy, and delivered the same to the ladies for distribution. The arrival was very opportune, as we had exhausted nearly everything we had in the way of clothing.

Yours,  
J. K. VAN DOORN,  
Supt. "Contrabands."

"What is the meaning of *irrational*?" asked a teacher of contrabands of one of her pupils. "Why, you know we gets our rations. Well, when we *don't* get 'em, that means *irration*."

\* And "somebody" is right.—Ed.

## FROM THE FIFTY-FIRST U. S. C. T.

Miss Marsh writes from Vicksburg, Feb. 2d:

No. 6, under the head of "Teachers," I have left a blank, from the fact that I do not know what is meant by "Missionary" work. If going from house to house, laboring for the inmates, is meant, I have done nothing of it, from the fact that I have no time for it. I do not have half an hour's leisure at any time, from the time I go to my school-room in the morning till nearly nine in the evening. I am not sorry to have it so, for I am most emphatically *in love* with my school. I think I may truly say, that I never felt more deeply interested in the welfare of those for whom I am laboring, than I do at present, and I am trying to do all I can for them; and the satisfaction I feel each day in performing my allotted duties, I would not exchange for any honors that could be bestowed upon me. I love to teach these men to read and write. I love to watch their dark but eager faces light up as they begin to comprehend something new, and I love to talk with them of other and better things. I find, upon conversing with some of the members of the band, that they have the singular idea that they cannot be religious and be musicians at the same time. They speak very freely on the subject, and seem to enjoy religious conversation. My most earnest prayer is, that God will enable me to do them much good.

## FROM BATON ROUGE.

Mrs. Merrifield writes, January 3d:

You never can know the joy of our hearts when those boxes came. If the donors could have seen the bundles of rags which shivered in our streets until from those regenerating boxes they were warmly and neatly clad, they would feel amply repaid for their gifts, to say the least. This clothing could not, I am sure, have been needed elsewhere more than here.

\* \* \* \* \*

A middle-aged woman, born free, now living in the family of a Catholic planter, resists every persuasion to unite with Mother Church, saying, "No man can forgive my sins."

"Indeed," they answered, one day, "your sins must be pretty big, if the priest can't forgive them."

"So they are," she replied: "too big for any one but God to forgive!"

I thought her not less apt than orthodox.

## FROM PINE BLUFF.

Miss Warren writes, January 4th:

I have enrolled the names of one hundred and seventy-one pupils, four of whom are soldiers, one a preacher, and seven or eight women, the rest boys and girls of all sizes—none know their ages, and they are sometimes difficult to guess at. Sixty-six are males, and one hundred and five females. I have had in all together about four weeks of school. There has been but a very small proportion of absences, though I have often, and in cold weather always, omitted to call the roll; it is such a long one, and the children forget their names. Jordan Tollfree is always called Duck, and forgets that any other name means him, and so with Dink, and Tut, and Toos, and Cuff, and Sam, and Sovey, and the rest. Half of them, after being called by one name for a week, come to have their names changed, because their right name, they say, is something else. I keep the number by counting, when I think they would all be crying with cold before the roll could be called. I have no bell, and call school by blowing a sea-shell, but the noise is not loud enough for half to hear it.

Thirty of my pupils can read.

## FROM NASHVILLE.

Rev. H. W. Cobb, one of our most successful collecting agents, is taking a rapid tour of observation through Tennessee. In one of his recent letters to the *Chicago Tribune*, he communicates a copy of the following graphic sketch. A considerable number of hegriras like the one narrated were occasioned by the same military movement; and very few of the fleeing parties escaped with more than their lives. Chaplain Stokes, of the Huntsville camp, recently related in our hearing an experience that was harrowing. He has returned to the remnant of his charge with a comfortable supply of clothing for immediate relief.

Rev. H. W. Conn,—*Dear Sir*: One of the largest contraband camps of the Southwest was located near Pulaski, and had become entirely self-sustaining; not only raising all of their own subsistence, but selling enough of the surplus of their plantations to clothe the people, and defray all the expenses of



their maintenance, without assistance from Government, and previous to the fight before Pulaski, and its subsequent evacuation by our troops, which necessitated the breaking up of that and neighboring camps, were about having schools established among them, with the expectation of paying their own teachers.

When the order was given for breaking camp and fleeing to a place of safety, they had on hand a large quantity of unsold cotton, and ten thousand dollars worth of material for women's and children's clothing, lately bought at wholesale prices in a Northern city; beside agricultural implements, jennies and looms for spinning and weaving cotton, and all things needful for their comfort and prosperity.

The officers made a hasty distribution of the shoes and dry goods, and ordered the people to take what they could carry, and start for Nashville. Hood's army was but six or seven miles away, and advancing on the place, and hastily gathering their most portable effects, they started on their flight, and three or four days later, came pouring into the contraband camp at Nashville, 2500 strong, on foot and on horseback, and in wagons drawn by oxen and mules and horses, and all loaded; wagons, animals and people, with bed, bedding, clothing, cooking utensils, poultry, and everything imaginable that could be carried on such a journey.

They had nine pairs of oxen to start with, and several mule teams, and had confiscated all the horses and mules that came in their way on the route, and piled bags and bundles upon, and hung sacks and parcels around them, until they looked more like camels or dromedaries than the creatures they really were.

One mule I observed bore four children, and many of them carried three. Very few had but one rider, and some had two women, or two or three children, piled above a heap of bedding so voluminous, that the unfortunate quadruped underneath was only distinguishable as a pair of ears and set of legs.

Those who had ridden most of the way were comparatively fresh, and seemed quite jolly at finding themselves safely at the end of their journey; others, who had walked the greater part of the distance, were so much fatigued that they staggered with weariness.

Some of the little children had died and been left on the way, and many mothers had

thrown away everything else to carry their little ones, and came into camp foot-sore and weary, covered with mud, and without a blanket or any covering beside the clothes they wore.

It was a sad, sad sight, one of the most heart-sickening of all the sorrowful scenes I have witnessed in this sin-cursed and war-wasted land.

I thought, as I watched them descending a little hill at the entrance of the camp, of pictures I had seen of caravans of Arabs crossing the great desert; and of the descriptions in Holy Writ of the Israelites fleeing from the land of Egypt, and wondered whether in that remarkable exodus the beasts of burden staggered under such shapeless heaps of rubbish as these contraband creatures bore.

Arrived here, they were quartered wherever shelter could be given them, some in barracks, and some in tents, some where fires could be made, more where they could not. Rations were issued to them, and all done that could be, to make them comfortable, but Hood's army followed rapidly in their track, to besiege Nashville, and be defeated and driven from Tennessee by our heroic Gen. Thomas; but during the two weeks that both armies lay encamped before the city, fuel and forage became almost unobtainable; the weather was, some of the time, fearfully cold, and the unfortunate contrabands suffered intolerably.

The poor, patient oxen, and some of the mules and horses, that had shared their toilsome flight, and helped to bear their burdens, starved and died; and though the rations issued them insured the people from sharing their fate, diseases, engendered by cold and exposure, broke out among them, and the mortality during the latter part of December and the entire month of January was awful—not less than one-tenth of the entire population of the contraband camp being swept away every ten days.

Early in January, the people from Pulaski were removed to the abandoned plantation of the late Colonel Donaldson, fifteen miles down the river from Nashville, where there are abundant forests to supply them with fuel, and where their Superintendent hopes in time to make them as independent and prosperous as they were before their forced and hurried removal from their former home.

ELIZABETH BOUTON.

## FROM FORT PICKERING.

Accompanying the regular reports of Mrs. Taylor and Miss Rannels, comes the following cheerful postscript:

Feb. 10, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith inclose the reports of the teachers in school No. 2 of our regiment. You will see, by the number attending, (236) that the teachers must be kept exceedingly busy. They are taxed every day to the full extent of their strength. Every scholar is heard two lessons every day; and *every lesson* in spelling or reading is read over to the men in advance. The school has flourished beyond any we have ever had in the Fort before, and the men are manifesting a zeal and perseverance in their studies such as we have not seen in any of our schools.

I am just starting a third school in the regiment, under the care of two young ladies, who are here on the ground and ready to open school on Monday next, in a very convenient house erected for that purpose. They are both prudent and serious minded women, known to a number of our officers, and having their confidence and approbation in this matter, I desire to have them commissioned by you.

Yours truly, C. P. TAYLOR,  
Chaplain 3d U. S. Col'd Art'y (Hvy.)

Mr. Taylor had already written, a month earlier:

The school is very flourishing—far more so than any we have ever had in the Fort, and the scholars are progressing with great rapidity—many of them very astonishingly. Whole classes, of twenty and thirty in a class, are now reading half way through McGuffey's First Reader, who commenced in their A, B, C's six weeks ago. Two hundred are attending this month of January. The ladies find it very fatiguing attending to so many, who come irregularly at all hours of the day, and make the classes almost innumerable. *Every lesson* in spelling or reading is read over to the men before they get it, and this is one great secret of their rapid progress—a thing which I have not been able to get our teachers heretofore to do, as it makes teaching very laborious. I regard it as of the first importance in teaching the colored people. They are an imitative race, and have good memories, and will advance with double rapidity, I am satisfied, where this is done.

I intend to insist on all my teachers following this method in future.

## FROM LOUISIANA, MO.

A special call came some weeks since from Rev. T. A. Parker, of Louisiana, Mo., where a considerable number of freed people had gathered during the summer and fall. January 10th, Mr. Parker writes:

DEAR BROTHER SHEPHERD,—I received your last letter, containing a draft for fifty dollars, for which, so timely arriving, we are very grateful. I have delayed answering you until the present date, so that I could obtain more definite information upon the points of inquiry in your letter. I have expended nearly half the amount you sent, in the relief *especially* of colored soldiers' widows and families. I have engaged the voluntary services of a benevolent lady of the city, who visits the needy, and informs me of their condition. I find, upon inquiry, quite a number destitute of clothing, (women and children,) and during any very cold weather, they have suffered very much. They need wearing apparel and bedding. We have now begun three schools exclusively for negro children and adults, and are about to begin another for this latter class. We have secured a building, where preaching is given them regularly, and have started a Sabbath school, which is prosperous.

Now for our *especial* wants. These women and children (and a few old men) need clothing *very badly*. If you could provide for twelve families, (with what money could be distributed,) I think you could supply the urgent necessity. They need, also, school books, (primary,) both for the day school and the Sabbath school, (including some Testaments.)

When this request came, we had pledged to more needy points all the clothing and bedding on hand and to arrive during February. The storehouse is now empty, the last shipment of two car loads having gone forward but a few days since. Will nimble fingers remember these twelve families, and 500 others still waiting their turn?

An aged woman was seen kneeling outside the school-house at Port Royal. "Why dont you go inside, aunty?" said one of the teachers. "Oh, bless you, honey! I'm too old to learn; but I've got a grandchild in there, and I'm just praising God, outside here, for the chance she's got."—*Record*.

# The Freedmen's Bulletin.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1865.

## TERMS.

Single copies.....	12 numbers.....	\$0 50
Ten do .....	do .....	4 00
Fifty do .....	do .....	15 00

*Invariably in advance.*

ALL COMMUNICATIONS relating to the BULLETIN, to secure attention, must be addressed—"Rev. J. R. Shipherd, Box 4617, Chicago, Ill." Enclosures of money are at the risk of the senders.

Any accredited agent of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipt for moneys in the publisher's name.

Officers of recognized auxiliaries are requested to interest themselves in extending our circulation. All lists of names, however, must be accompanied by the money.

EDITORS who may receive this paper occasionally or regularly, are respectfully requested to notice the Commission and its work, and to reprint extracts from our correspondence in the field.

We shall be glad to exchange regularly with any paper that does this.

Exchanges must be addressed "FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN, Box 4617, Chicago, Ill."

## THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The second Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission will be held in Bryan Hall, Chicago, on Thursday evening, April 13th. Eminent speakers will be in attendance. The business meeting will be held on Friday morning, at nine o'clock. All electors and friends of the cause are invited to attend. Our friends from a distance will be entertained at the MATTESON HOUSE at reduced rates, on making known their relation to the Commission. Editors will confer a favor by calling the attention of their readers to our approaching anniversary.

## KANSAS.

Our Michigan Branch has recently sent nearly two car-loads of relief stores, and some \$300 in cash, to Kansas, to be distributed by Mrs. Haviland, Mrs. Lee, and Mrs. Mead,—all of them of enviable reputation for their works' sake. A monthly appropriation of \$100 from the general treasury failing to suffice, a special grant of \$300 was voted in

February, and has been paid. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are permanently located at Fort Scott, and will be afforded assistants as they may need. Under the admirable supervision of Mr. J. R. Brown, of Leavenworth, (who, in addition to his abundant labors as agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, is charged by Gen. Curtis with the military supervision of both Freedmen and Refugees within the State,)—volunteer benevolence has every Governmental aid that can be claimed, and the more valuable assistance of a wise head and a true heart. No disbursements heretofore made by our Commission have been more satisfactorily bestowed than appropriations to Kansas.

## THE ATLANTIC COAST.

It was our good fortune, a few weeks since, to make a tour of several points upon the Atlantic coast, occupied by our Eastern co-laborers. These points are Washington, D.C., Fortress Monroe, Hampton, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Va.

In Washington we visited but a few schools; chiefly those of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association. These were all prosperous, well conducted, and every way creditable to the association sustaining them. In two of them colored teachers are employed with satisfaction. The High School, sustained by the New York N. F. R. Association, is exceedingly well managed, and might compare scholarship with any school of the same grade in the Northern States.

At Norfolk, we found thirty teachers; ten each from the American Missionary Association, the New York N. F. R. Association, and the New England Freedmen's Aid Society; all under the superintendency of Prof. W. H. Woodbury. In Portsmouth, (across the ferry,) there are fifteen teachers; whether or not under the same supervision, we did not learn. Under the polite escort of Professor Woodbury in Norfolk, and of Mr. H. C. Percy in Portsmouth, we visited nearly every school and every department of each, finding, without exception, excellent teachers, promising pupils, and comfortable accommodations. In the Bute Street School, Norfolk, we first broached, confidentially, a cherished



plan of a tour on the Mississippi, and offered to be the bearer of messages to the schools we might find thereaway. A considerable galaxy of brightening eyes responded, each pair glowing with thoughts of near relatives "sold down south." When a definite message was called for, an eager little fellow exclaimed, "Tell 'em all howdy fur us!"

All the black people—we cannot say *freed* people in Norfolk, for it is one of the districts excepted in the Proclamation—older and younger, believe in General Butler. In the Concert Hall School, Miss Canedy told us an illustrative incident. Desiring to prepare their minds for an intelligent observance of the great holiday of their year, she plied her pupils with certain questions, and among others, asked who was born on Christmas? In an instant the choral response came—"General Butler!" In another school, the Fourth of July was defined as the General's birthday. In another, he was declared the author of all the school books. When asked to signify their judgment of his fitness for the general supervision of all Freedmen's affairs in the country, there was an eager response unanimously in the affirmative, and the teachers begged the privilege of including their votes with their pupils'.

In Portsmouth, we were particularly pleased with the singing of Miss Burnett's and Miss Partridge's school. The electric effect of

"Babylon is fallen,  
Babylon is fallen,  
And we's gwine to occupy de land,"

rendered in absolute time by 200 ecstatic negro juveniles, was worth going 1200 miles to experience. The rendition of "Kingdom Coming," "Battle-Cry of Freedom," "Stand up for Uncle Sam, my boys," etc., was equally spirited, and quite remarkable. In this district there are about 4000 children, (colored,) most of whom are under regular tuition. The magnificent promise of this work is thoroughly appreciated by the wise and diligent laborers.

Favored with an invitation to dine at the Teachers' Home of the A. M. A., we had the best assurance that good government rations skillfully prepared are as pleasant and as wholesome diet as one needs. And an evening of earnest conference with Captain Brown,

profoundly deepened our appreciation of the fertility of some sensible lecturer's theme—"The Value of One Man."

At Fortress Monroe there are two teachers, in a comfortable and well appointed room, doing a good work. At Hampton, there are seven teachers in two large but over-crowded buildings, under the superintendency of Mr. Day, and for proficiency, these schools perhaps bear the palm, as they should, being now three years old.

The former residence of ex-President Tyler is the Teachers' Home. A noble building is nearly completed, midway between Fort Monroe and Hampton, which will be fitted up with all modern conveniences for a school of 750, conducted upon the Lancasterian or monitor plan. This building is to be completed by the Government, but has been chiefly paid for by the colored people themselves, and will cost not less than \$10,000. Capt. Wilder, the Military Superintendent of Negro Affairs, has, for three years, devoted himself to the interests of the people with a zeal and a success worthy of large and honorable fame. The American Missionary Association, as it was the pioneer in the educational work in this department, occupies the entire field at this post, and has been instrumental in accomplishing very great good. An Orphan Asylum, chiefly maintained by the Society of Friends, has recently been opened near Hampton, and promises well.

On Sabbath morning, on the way to church, we found, at a turn in the by-street, more than a mile northwest of the fort, a bare, unfenced, neglected spot, marked by two plain prostrate marble slabs, funereal-looking, mossy-grown. A gnarled old tree sways wearily above, and the bright winter sun flickers through, as one reads these words:

S A C R E D  
to the memory of  
BOLITHA LAWS

born Kent County state of Delaware and departed this life November 10th 1823 Agod 42 Years.

Fort Washington and Monroe are proud monuments of his worth as an artist he being the Undertaker of both.

This monument is erected to perpetuate his worth as a man, and the feelings of an affectionate wife and children.

*A faithful Friend, a Father dear  
A loving Husband lieth Here  
Though great the Loss that We sustain  
We hope in Heav'n to meet again*

Fort Monroe is the better monument. It will compare favorably with the best of its class in the world.

#### A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Those who have appointments to make know how difficult it is to secure the best talent, and how great a joy is a good man fixed in the right place.

Col. Eaton has lately made many beside himself happy by the appointment of REV. JOEL GRANT to be General Superintendent of Freedmen in the State of Arkansas. A full and glowing letter from Little Rock shines upon our table. Mr. Grant has the right hand of fellowship, with an emphasis, from our office.

#### FROM DAVIS BEND.

The following extracts bear a date that requires an explanation. The letter was marked for publication immediately after its receipt, and was so carefully laid aside as to escape attention for some months. It is too satisfactory to be withheld, however, simply because of its date. Two large shipments of goods have been made Dr. Foster during the winter, the first of which was acknowledged in language very similar to that printed below; the last shipment will be in process of distribution as our paper passes through the press. Among the thoroughly faithful and largely successful, Dr. Foster deservedly holds high rank.

FREEDMEN'S GEN'L HOSPITAL, }  
DAVIS BEND, MISS., Oct. 24, 1864. }

REV. J. R. SHIPHERD, Sec. N. W. F. A. Com.:

Dear Sir,—I have been so very busily occupied in the varied duties of my position, that I have failed to acknowledge the receipt through your agent, Mr. J. E. Suitterlin, of eleven boxes of goods for distribution at this point. I am happy to do so now, and in behalf of this people to return their grateful thanks for your kind remembrance of them. There has been a very decided improvement in the condition of this people within the past six months, and yet there remains very much

to do. The many evils, physical, mental and moral of the system of slavery upon the bodies and souls of men, cannot be corrected at once. It will take ages to undo what slavery has done: the work is but commenced, and for many years to come there will be an abundance of labor in this direction for the philanthropist and the Christian. Already, many are engaged in this good work in one way and another, and the result proves that the poor slave, in all his degradation, is still "a man and a brother;" that mind is mind, irrespective of the color of the skin. We have at this point some 4000 population, including a regiment of U. S. Infantry, (colored,) who evince all the pride and patriotism of the soldier, in the discharge of their duty. We have about a dozen teachers, male and female, who are laboring faithfully, and succeeding admirably in their vocation of educating the people. Last year, we had some 600 scholars in charge, and I am informed by the teachers that their success has been much in excess of their anticipations. The anxiety for learning to read seems to be very general amongst them, and it is very common to see old greyheaded people poring intensely over the alphabet, while others are proud to have learned to spell cat, dog, etc.

We have recently moved into our new hospital, which is quite an improvement upon the one we have been occupying.

This consists of five frame structures, 19 ft. wide and 60 ft. long, arranged in a semi-circle around the office used as our headquarters. I enclose you a plan, from which you can obtain an idea of the arrangements, but this conveys no idea of its beauty, surrounded as it is on all sides by fine, large, spreading shade trees, beautiful evergreens, and shrubbery of different kinds. It is really a charming spot for such a purpose. This was the site of the residence of Joe Davis, who, with all his faults, was decidedly a man of taste. And now I must conclude this letter, by again thanking the Commission and its friends for their interest and efforts in our behalf, and asking them not to abate their zeal in this good cause, ever keeping in mind that "Inasmuch as ye have done this unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." The goods sent have been judiciously and faithfully applied to the purposes intended, and much good has been done in the use of them; still there remains very much to do in this locality; the

cold weather is approaching, and already applications are being made to me every day for clothing of different kinds, to shield them from the inclemency of the weather. Can the Commission forward another supply of goods for distribution at once. By this means much suffering may be alleviated and much good done during the coming winter. Wishing success to this and every effort in behalf of humanity, I am, very truly,

CHAS. A. FOSTER,  
Surgeon in charge.

#### THANKS FROM THE ASYLUM.

Miss Fitch, to whose remarkable fidelity as teacher in the Asylum for the first four months of its history, too honorable mention can hardly be made, wrote, November 2d:

I wish I could describe to you just how I felt the day those goods came. I should probably have been more successful, however, if I had followed the promptings of my heart, and sat right down and written a long letter to you at the time.

As I turned over those little warm dresses that our children stood so much in need of, my whole heart overflowed with thankfulness toward the people who had so kindly and generously supplied us; and I felt in truth it was God only who knoweth all our needs, who had put it into the minds and hearts of those people to contribute to our necessities. I actually shed tears of joy and thankfulness over those little coats, dresses and aprons, and oh, how I did wish that the kind people who had given them might be here, that I might express to them our gratitude, and that they might see and know how much good they had done by their timely gifts. I trust and believe that God will reward them—"Good measure, pressed down, shaken together, and running over." "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

#### THE NEED AT QUINCY.

Our auxiliary at Quincy has work at its own door, as it has had since the war began. The officers have recently issued an appeal, from which we extract a few passages. We have recently made several appropriations in their favor, and must make more. Moneys specially designed for Quincy, may be sent

either to this office, or to Mrs. S. J. Jaquess, Quincy.

The circular says:

There are now in the city about fifteen hundred colored women and children, most of whom are dependent on the Government or this society for support. Many of these are the families of soldiers now in the U. S. service, or who have fallen in battle. To these the government agents issue rations and wood to a limited extent.

The funds raised by the Society at a fair held in October, have been and are being expended in building plain tenement houses, and adopting systems of education, etc., for the benefit of these people. But that fund is very inadequate, and must be husbanded with the strictest economy.

The city authorities refuse even to bury the dead of colored paupers, and during the month of January past, the society buried seventeen, at an expense of one hundred and fourteen dollars.

These statements will give some idea of the state of things now existing here. The condition of many of the colored people is miserable in the extreme, and though we do all in our power to aid them, yet it is with unutterable pain that we see so much suffering that we can neither reach nor remove. It is a condition of things which calls loudly for improvement, and we appeal to those who take any interest in the matter to assist us, assuring them that any contributions entrusted to us, will be promptly and cheerfully appropriated to the desired object.

Until further notice, articles may be sent to J. K. Van Doorn's office, on Hampshire street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

#### THE FREEDMEN'S FAIR.

*To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:*

Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to reply to a paragraph which appeared in the *Chicago Times*, of yesterday morning, inquiring "What became of the funds of the late Freedmen's Fair?" and "Whether the aggregate amount of receipts was absorbed by the payment of salaries to the patriotic, disinterested, self-sacrificing women?"

In an account of the Fair, published in the *FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN*, for this month, by Rev.

J. R. Shipherd, Secretary of Freedmen's Aid Commission, he reports the net proceeds to be not much less than ten thousand dollars—an amount which exceeded the expectations of all who were familiar with the disadvantages, arising from various causes, which the projectors and managers of the Fair labored under. At the close of the Fair, a large number of articles remaining unsold, the more valuable part of them, which it was not deemed advisable to sacrifice at auction, were taken charge of by Mr. Shipherd, *for the Commission*, to dispose of as opportunity offered, at their real value.

It is but justice to the lady managers to state, that they labored faithfully and indefatigably for weeks previous to the opening of the Fair, and during the week of its continuance, with *no other salary*, remuneration, or recompense, save that which springs from the consciousness of having discharged the simple duty they owed to the cause, which has been well designated the "cause of God and humanity."

In the absence from the city of Mr. Shipherd, I feel myself called upon, as Secretary of the late Fair, to make these statements, hoping thereby to remove from the managers, as well as from any officer of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, the unjust suspicions which enemies are endeavoring to throw upon them, tending to affect their influence, and to retard the Commission in its great and good work, which should commend it to the co-operation and support of every wellwisher of our country.

Mrs. E. E. McLEISH.

Jan. 23, 1865.

#### THE LADIES TO THE TREASURER.

We are in occasional receipt of delightful notes from our friends here and there; and cannot resist the temptation to print a sample or two, not so much by way of eminence, as in representative acknowledgment of many of the same sort.

CHILL, HANCOCK CO., ILL., }  
Jan. 7th, 1865.

MR. JOHN V. FARWELL:

Sir,—Enclosed please find \$50.00 from the Chill "Thimble Sentinels," for the benefit of Freedmen's families.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. C. F. CAINE, Treas.

ROCKFORD FEM. SEMINARY, }  
Jan. 11th, 1865.

To JOHN V. FARWELL, Esq.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.:

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed \$50.00, a donation to the N. W. F. A. Commission, from the teachers and pupils of Rockford F. Seminary, with the prayer that the time may soon come when "Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

Yours respectfully,

ANNA P. SILL.

For every \$20 thus contributed, the donors are entitled to nominate a Life Elector, to whom an engraved certificate and a free copy of the BULLETIN will be sent. There need be no delicacy in the way of claiming this privilege; we had rather issue the certificate than not.

#### BIRDSEYE VIEW AT VICKSBURG.

From a private letter of Rev. J. A. Hawley, Military Superintendent of Colored Schools at Vicksburg, we extract the following passages:

You may be interested in a synopsis of our December Report. We have in Vicksburg, 9 schools, 20 teachers in 13 rooms, and 1137 pupils enrolled—average attendance, 704. Davis Bend—4 schools, 8 rooms, 10 teachers, 699 pupils enrolled, and an average attendance of 544. At Natchez—10 schools, 13 rooms, 19 teachers, 853 pupils, and an average attendance of 600. At Paw-Paw—2 teachers, 2 schools, 1 room, and 215 pupils; and Home Farm, at Natchez, say 100 pupils, and 1 teacher. In all—

Schools, .....	25
Rooms, .....	36
Teachers, .....	62
Pupils enrolled, .....	3653
Average attendance, .....	2098

This is a good show for the first month of our supervision, and will rapidly improve.

The main thing, however, is, that more improvement in facilities has been secured in that time, than in the year before. The societies are turning their attention to the importance of better accommodations, and will materially aid us in that part of the work. One new and good house was completed on Saturday.

# OUR TABLE.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY (Boston) have issued a neat monthly quarto sheet, entitled "The Freedman's Journal," designed for the more advanced in letters—a pioneer family newspaper for the new free homes. It seems well calculated to serve the interests concerned. The subscription price is 25 cents per year. Teachers and others interested can obtain a sample copy (free) on application to Rev. G. S. F. Savage, Secretary of the Western Agency, Chicago.

ONE OF THE BEST branches of the U. S. Freedmen's Commission is the New England Branch; and it hardly surprises us to receive from its office the neatest serial publication upon our exchange list. Its first number appeared in January as the "Freedmen's Journal;" but on discovering that the Tract Society had simultaneously issued the sheet noticed above, the name was changed in the February issue to "Freedmen's Record." It is filled to the brim with good news from the front, and stirring appeals to the people at home. The Commission will find it a very valuable auxiliary.

COBB, PRITCHARD & Co. appear, for the first time, on our advertising page. We are trading largely with them, and with entire satisfaction. We commend their large and well selected stock to the inspection of our patrons who have book and stationery purchases to make, either at wholesale or retail.

OUR FRIENDS who want Toys, Fancy Goods and the like, will find it pleasant to call on KIMBALL & CLARKE, 116 Clark street.

At the same number may be found Misses GUNNISON & FRANCIS, successors to the retail trade of Graves & Irvine, dealers in Dress Trimmings, Skirts, Corsets, Worsteds, Yarns, etc. Their stock is the largest in the city in some of its lines, and the young ladies are personally worthy of abundant patronage. After a little, they will make their own bow in our advertising pages.

THE LADIES in MICHIGAN are opening, as we go to press, a Fair for Refugees and Freedmen. When this page reaches our readers, we trust the daily journals will be recording the Fair an achieved success.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.—1. Eighteenth Annual Report of the American Missionary Association. [Business, \$140,000. Teachers among Freedmen, 250.]

2. Report of the Volunteer Teachers' Association of Washington. Nov., 1864.

3. Report of Col. T. P. Robb, Illinois State Sanitary Commissioner.

4. First Annual Report of the Freedmen's Aid Commission of the State of Michigan. [Earlier notice inadvertently mislaid.]

5. Grand Celebration in Honor of the Passage of the Ordinance of Emancipation in Louisiana, etc., etc.

6. First Monthly Report of the Superintendent of Colored Schools, Memphis. [A good report of a good man's good work.]

7. Circular of the American Union Commission. [We give the Right Hand to the Chicago Branch just organized.]

8. Report of the General Superintendent of Freedmen for the Department of the Tennessee and the State of Arkansas. 1864.

## FROM SAVANNAH.

A welcome letter from Rev. Jeremiah Porter, of recent date, contains the following passages:

At our chaplains' meeting last Monday, some complained that the pastors of the Savannah churches who remain with their flocks, ignore the presence of our ministers, and make no petitions for our President or his advisers, or our government. One brother, however, said that he attended one of the churches in the city the day before, and heard very earnest prayer for the President. Of course, we soon understood it was a colored congregation. These are the only truly loyal men in the city, notwithstanding the resolutions of the assembled citizens immediately after the capture of the place. The citizens generally are Union by constraint—not willingly; but the blacks are really and thoroughly so.

Mrs. P. and I attended one of their churches on a Thursday evening, a few nights since, when Rev. Chaplain French, from Gen. Saxton's staff, preached to an immense crowd of Freedmen. He told them that they were free forever, not made so by Gen. Sherman or Gen. Grant, or any other General, but by Almighty



God using these Generals as his instruments, and urged them to show themselves worthy of their liberty, by industry, frugality, economy and patience; to take care of themselves, to remain and work for their old masters, if they would pay them suitable wages and treat them as freemen. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and every heart approved of what Brother F. said, I think.

#### FROM MRS. ALLEN.

We reckon our schools at Little Rock, under the wise management of Mr. Allen—sustained by our Michigan Branch—among the very best in the Valley. Mr. Allen writes frequently, but is too modest to send anything in shape for the *BULLETIN*. From Mrs. Allen we have a welcome note, dated Dec. 6th—a long time on the way—from which we extract a few salient paragraphs:

We have a very interesting school; about 150 attend regularly. Many of them attended our school last year. They are doing finely in my opinion. I have one class in Third Reader, and two large classes in Second. Three of those reading in the Second Reader learned the alphabet after the 1st of January last. They will be ready to enter the Third Reader class by Christmas. They are about ten years of age. Many others are doing nearly as well. I wish you could be in school one day. They sing some of our little Sabbath school hymns excellently. The Sabbath school is very large. I think we have an average attendance of 200, and I think twelve organized classes who have teachers provided. The classes are necessarily very large. Mary has the very small ones—the “Bird’s Nest”—which sometimes numbers 40. I have the next in size, and have about the same number. Their deportment is very good, and they seem anxious to please their teachers. They were delighted with the papers we brought—wish we might have them sent us monthly. We are now making preparations for Christmas; propose to have a Christmas tree; would be happy to see any of our friends from the North at that time.

We have not much to begin with, yet we have put the ball in motion, and hope we may succeed. We began with one vest, which we appropriated, with some pieces of delaines

brought with us. Out of this we have made twelve needle books for the little girls. That is our beginning; where the rest is to come from, we are not able to say. We have invited the mothers to meet at our house next Saturday, when we propose to have a sewing bee. In the meantime we shall look about for material to work with. We anticipate a good time. I wish some of our good friends at home could lend us a helping hand.

Late advices represent a great jubilee, with no lack of presents—“a day long to be remembered.”

#### STRANGE TRICKS OF MONKEYS!

One day lately, Chaplain Taylor, of the 3d U. S. H. A., in Fort Pickering, Memphis, was visiting the tents of his regiment, he chanced upon a genuine Congo deeply engaged studying. Judge his surprise in discovering a Hebrew Bible and Gesenius’ Hebrew and English Lexicon in the hands of this coal-black darkie, digging out Hebrew roots and puzzling over a doubtful vowel point. Being detected, he respectfully asked the chaplain to read the passage, and give him the true sound of the Hebrew, as he had never heard one word of it pronounced. This done, he was questioned as to how he, a slave all his life, and now a private soldier, had made this attainment. He had been a domestic slave. His young master attended college; left at home the books of the former years, and passed on year by year, the negro taking up each study as young master got through. Thus he learned the English, Latin and Greek languages, and is now engaged upon the Hebrew! He took up his Greek Testament and read fluently a chapter, to Brother Taylor’s great satisfaction. These monkeys can learn, after all.

Another proof of ability and quickness in study. In a corner of the school-room, Fort Pickering, sat a large, upright, rugged piece of ebony, hard at work, writing on a slate with a pencil. The school had closed for the day; pupils were all gone; yet this soldier held on. I asked the teacher about him. She said, Monday last he came to school, not knowing his A, B, C. (It was now Friday afternoon.) He can spell words, read short sentences, and is beginning to write. Look at his slate. She called him up, and I was

astonished at the excellent writing he was already forming. I asked, what is the secret of your efforts to learn to read and write? He said: "I mean to be Orderly Sergeant of my company in three weeks." Yes, said his chaplain, who was standing beside me, and I believe he will attain his object. There are few officers in our regiment who can bring out their company on parade more neat in their persons and clean in their arms and accoutrements than that man! Seeing such results, said the teacher, pays us for all our toil in training these men.

C. H. R.

#### FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

From an official report to the Superintendent of Public Education for the State of Louisiana, published in the New Orleans *Picayune*, over the signature of the Chairman of the Board of Education for Freedmen, created by Gen. Banks, we make the following extracts:

In April last, there were but eight of these schools, all of them in this city. At the present time, we have seventy-eight schools in New Orleans and parishes adjacent, conducted by one hundred and twenty-five teachers, embracing over eight thousand pupils, with an average attendance of nearly six thousand five hundred.

In addition, we are now organizing evening schools in the city and towns for the adult plantation laborers of both sexes, a majority of whom seek instruction with great avidity. To these will be added, within two months, at least sixty Sunday schools for all classes of Freedmen.

These schools for the Freedmen are no longer an experiment: they are a decided success. The children are docile and industrious. They evince a quickness of apprehension and a general capacity for acquiring knowledge that is surprising. Perhaps the most marked characteristic of the pupils, is their quick and grateful appreciation of the efforts made for their instruction. They manifest their gratitude and their affection for their teacher in many ways and on all occasions.

In cleanliness and general personal habits, they will compare favorably with children reared under far better auspices.

\* \* \* \* \*

Measured by all the obstacles in its way,

and its limited means to overcome them, probably no system of education, for any class of people, ever made such rapid and gratifying progress.

As nearly as we can ascertain, there are about fifteen thousand colored children within our military lines in Louisiana. In six months, under all the disabilities of an initiatory and unpopular educational movement, in the midst of war, we have succeeded in bringing more than half of these children into our schools.

It must be apparent that, with any reasonable success, we shall have the whole number under instruction within a year from the issuing of the order creating the Board.

To one so familiar, as yourself, with the subject, in all its bearings, I need not recount the benefits to the State and to society, that must result, when these children, at maturity, shall join the instructed adult; together substituting for a servile, ignorant wasteful class, a free, intelligent and industrious population.

Very respectfully,

B. RUSH PLUMLEY,  
Chairman Board of Education for Freedmen,  
Department of the Gulf, N. O.

Lieut. E. M. WHELOCK, *Secretary.*

#### WANTS OF THE FREEDMEN.

HEADQUARTERS, COM'R ORGANIZATION,  
U. S. COLORED TROOPS, }  
NASHVILLE, Feb. 12, 1865.

Rev. H. W. COBB, Agt. N. W. F. A. C.:

Dear Sir,—We need for the Freedmen in this district:

Sorghum seed.

Grass seed, (herds, timothy, blue, clover.)

Garden seeds, (melon, cucumber, turnip, cabbage, beet, peas, beans, lettuce, cauliflower, carrot, parsnip, etc., etc.)

Flower seeds, (full assortment and in considerable quantities.)

Leather, lasts and shoe findings, (to establish shoe shops.)

Clothing, combs, toweling, etc.

School books, stationery, slates, etc., etc.

These goods may be sent direct to me on Government transports from Cincinnati, Louisville or Cairo, in compliance with War Department orders.

Col. R. D. MUSSEY,  
Sup't. Freedmen in East and Middle Tennessee,  
Nashville, Tennessee.

## FREEDMEN'S AID FAIR.

The Executive Committee of the Wisconsin Department would report as follows:

Received.	Valuation of Articles, Produce, etc.	Cash.
Avoca, .....		\$15 00
Bever Dam, .....	\$25 40	55 40
Beloit, .....	150 00	
Berlin, .....	1 75	
Boscobel, .....	75	
Brodhead, .....	41 35	18 90
Burlington, .....		5 00
East Troy, .....	34 60	3 00
Horicon, .....		8 00
Janesville, .....	137 43	16 25
Kenosha, .....		100 00
La Crosse, .....		11 00
Liberty Church, .....		20 00
Madison, .....	8 75	121 51
Milwaukee, .....	467 35	759 41
Pewaukee, .....	21 00	35 85
Racine, .....		20 00
Ripon, .....	8 00	27 00
Sparta, .....	64 43	
Waukesha, .....	49 40	69 05
Wauwatosa, .....		77 73
Whitewater, .....		62 00
Wilmot Church, .....		6 00
	\$1010 21	\$1435 16
Expended .....		66 12
		\$1339 04
Donated in Provisions, etc., .....	33 76	
Sold under valuation, .....	90 27	
Goods on hand, .....	178 00	
Cash from sales, .....	708 18	708 18
	\$1010 21	
Net Receipts.....		\$2077 22
Paid to Rev. J. R. Shipherd.....		277 22

There was also received a set of jewelry from S. J. Mattoon, Waupun, (value not marked.) A Milwaukee city lot, from Mr. Harwood, of Wauwatosa, and the partial proceeds of a farm. This property is still to be disposed of and added to the credit of the Wisconsin Department.

Mrs. W. DeLoss Love, *President.*

Mrs. E. D. Holton, *Secretary.*

Mrs. M. A. Bundy, *Treasurer.*

Milwaukee, Jan. 3d, 1865.

## FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Freed people show every disposition to help themselves up: they have no liking (as a class) to be dependent. Perhaps the most pertinent illustration is found in the action of the colored citizens of Savannah, taken almost instantly upon Gen. Sherman's arrival. From the *Savannah Republican*, of January 16th, we clip the following statement, with editorial comments annexed:

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11th, 1865.

EDITOR SAVANNAH "REPUBLICAN:—"

Dear Sir,—The Educational Association of the Colored People of the City of Savannah, under the auspices of Gen. Geary, commenced its operations yesterday. Five hundred children and youth assembled at the basement of the First African Baptist Church, and were formed into ten schools—each of which, with their teachers, marched in procession to the buildings assigned them. The spectacle was imposing and new for this city. Their school-rooms had been fitted up with much care and labor by the colored people themselves. Indeed, the interesting fact in this whole organization is, that it is wholly their own. The officers of the Association are all colored men. The teachers are colored, each of which having been thoroughly examined and found competent to teach the common branches. The expenses, too, are all to be borne by them. It was a most interesting scene, when money was called for at a previous meeting, to see that crowd come forward and deposit on the communion table seven hundred and fifty-four dollars in greenbacks and postage currency for the use of the Executive Committee. Two or three hundred dollars more was pledged, and this sum will doubtless be raised to two or three thousand. This is the more wonderful, when it is known that this kind of money has not been seen here until the last three weeks.

Please say to your readers that the colored people of Savannah can evidently take care of themselves, and that their most prominent traits seem to be industry, saving of their money, and a passionate desire for education. If any one doubts this, let him visit these schools at Bryan's Slave Mart and the old Oglethorpe Medical College. Yours, etc., J. W. ALFORD.

The above communication, which was accidentally omitted from our columns, Friday, we cheerfully publish as a most flattering exhibit of the moral status of the colored people of our city. Such generosity as they have displayed in the cause of education, speaks volumes of praise for their future condition and for their deep interest in the progress of morality and intellectual enjoyment, for nothing more rapidly elevates the most debased of all mankind than knowledge. We are of the opinion that these same colored people will labor as well, if not better, in their new state of freedom, for the sooner they begin to realize the great change in their condition, the better it will be for both races. Educated, and deprived of ignorance and superstition, they will soon see the necessity for steady labor, and the promise of reward for their industry, will prove a strong incentive to honest toil, teach them the use of money, the value of economy, and the blessings of honest toil. We cannot tolerate drones in any community at such times as these, when every man can be used to advantage. Idlers, white or black, will please take warning.

**FROM CAIRO.**

Feb. 24th, 1865.

DEAR BROTHER:

The six barrels and four boxes of clothing, and case of shoes, reached me to-day safely, and, so far as I have opened them, in good condition. So far as I have examined them, they are very valuable things for the Freedmen, and will be very acceptable indeed to them. We shall aim to distribute them judiciously, both here and at Mound City, and probably send some of them to Columbus, Ky., as they have been very destitute there.

We received five boxes from Wenona, Ill., (those which you advertised us of, Jan. 18th,) this week, which were valuable things, and which we have been distributing largely, partially relieving the most destitute around us.

Yours truly,

R. COOLEY.

**GOVERNOR SAUNDERS,**

Of Nebraska, in his late annual message to the territorial legislature, devotes a section to the Freed people, from which we extract these passages:

During the progress of the present war, many thousands of the slaves of the South, who have, as a consequence of the war, been liberated from the bonds of human slavery, have been thrown upon the charities of our Government. They must either have the necessities of life furnished to them, or they must suffer. It was no fault of these people that they were held in bondage, and it certainly is no fault of theirs that they are now free, or that they come to us without money, without property, and without education. Common humanity would say that they should be provided for, at least until they shall be able to earn for themselves and their families a comfortable support. The General Government has done, and is now doing, much towards giving this relief; but many of the wise and benevolent people of our country have thought it proper to adopt some measures whereby the Government may, to some extent, be relieved, and at the same time these people be protected and supplied with the necessary comforts of life. I do not advise the taxing of the people, or the taking of any funds directly from the Treasury, for this purpose. If, however, in your wisdom, you can devise any means, whereby suitable labor

can be furnished them, and an opportunity afforded them to earn an honest support for themselves and their families, it would be an act which, I doubt not, would meet the approval of your intelligent and philanthropic constituency.

It is now about two years since the Proclamation of Emancipation was issued, and it has, I think, proven itself to be not only a humane, but a wise, prudent, and necessary measure.

The rebels have put our laws at defiance—the very laws which were intended to protect their slave property, and have laughed to scorn, and trampled under foot, the Constitution under which they claimed to possess their rights to hold slave property. The logic of events plainly tells us, that hereafter, the suppression of the rebellion and Emancipation must go hand in hand, until the last foe shall be conquered and every shackle shall fall, and the oppressed be permitted to go free. Then shall our country be blessed with a peace which shall bring with it a restored Union, with all the blessings of civil and religious freedom. Our enemies having “sown to the wind,” must “reap the whirlwind.”

**THE RISING RACE.**

A colored man was recently elected Alderman of the Second Ward of Austin, in Nevada. What makes the case more singular is, that he was the candidate of the Democratic party.

On the first of February, there was a striking scene in the Supreme Court room. Just after the judges made their appearance, Mr. Sumner rose and moved that a colored lawyer from Boston, John S. Rock, be admitted to practice in the court. To the apparent astonishment of some of the officials, the Chief Justice at once ordered that he be admitted. The attorneys within the bar were aghast at the innovation, but the subordinate officials were the most indignant at Mr. Sumner's exhibition of his anti-slavery principles. Chief Justice Chase, who had just returned from Baltimore, where he listened to a lecture by Henry Ward Beecher, sat unmoved during the occurrence, as if it were an everyday affair. In the whole ceremony that marked the practical reversal of the Dred Scott decision by the same tribunal that had pronounced it, there was nothing that seemed to startle

either the court or the bar, and it was over in the space of three minutes. Judges Nelson, Wayne and Grier, who united in rendering the decision, were on the bench, but made no objection. The negro admitted is a full black. He is a practising lawyer in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

On the Sabbath following, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, D. D., pastor of a Presbyterian church in Washington, was invited by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, to preach in the hall of the House, and did so before a large and fashionable audience with great acceptance.

The Lieutenant-General of the United States Army was walking on the dock at City Point, a day or two ago, apparently absorbed in thought, and with the inevitable cigar in his mouth, when a negro guard touched his arm, saying, "No smoking on the dock, sir." "Are these your orders?" asked the General, looking up. "Yes, sir," replied the negro, courteously, but decidedly. "Very good orders," said Grant, throwing his cigar into the water.

A prominent officer in the rebel army writes to the *Richmond Whig*: "The enemy has taught us an important lesson. He has caused the negro to fight as well, if not better, than white troops. Our prisoners declare they are the best soldiers, and most thoroughly drilled of the Union troops. I myself have seen them work under fire when white men could not be kept."

**BURYING AN ATTORNEY.**—An attorney in London dying exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expenses of his funeral. Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed, one of them applied to Toler, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing a hope that he would also subscribe his shilling. "Only a shilling?" said Toler, "only a shilling to bury an attorney? Here is a guinea; go, bury one and twenty of them."

**COINCIDENTAL.**—The following stanzas from Dr. Watts' Hymns, are quoted as singularly apropos for the times, if not inspiringly prophetic when written:

"Vain are the hopes that rebels place  
Upon their birth and blood,  
Descended from a pious race,  
Their fathers now with God.

He from the caves of earth and hell  
Can take the hardest stones,  
And fill the house of Abraham well  
With new created sons."

## Children's Department.

### OUR BABY.

A SONG FOR BELLE.

EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

In the cradle here by me,  
Something fair reposes,  
Whiter than the lilies be,  
Sweeter than the roses.

On the pillow soft is laid  
Something young and tender,  
Stainless brow and shining head,  
Fingers white and slender.

Lids like snow-flakes dropped above,  
Eyes like summer blossoms,  
Lips a rose-bud, made for love,  
Dimpled cheek and bosom.

Fairest flowers from forest dell,  
Dearer for their fleetness,  
Waxen bud and lily bell,  
Best befit his sweetness.

Much we wonder when he sleeps,  
What his eyes are seeing,  
Knowing well that angels keep  
Watch about his being.

For a moment round his eyes  
Radiant smiles are beaming,  
Then he stirs with grieving cries,  
Is the baby dreaming?

Gentle Shepherd! who dost hold  
In thy tender keeping,  
All the lambs within thy fold,  
Waking or in sleeping.

We are weak who fold the child  
In our fond caressing,  
Grant to crown our underfiled  
With thy divinest blessing.

Plainfield, Ill.

Miss Marsh sends thirty-five cents, left her by a little colored blind boy, who died in the hospital at Columbus, Kentucky.

Mary C. says her little sister, Clara, used to find it hard to love God, because she could not disabuse herself of the idea that he was black.

Mr. Pillsbury sends twenty letter stamps, on the margin of which a gentle hand had written: "These were sent to ——— who fell in battle before they reached him. I give them for those for whom he died."

The same week, there came a notice of a box from Chandlersville, Ill., with this postscript: "The children's clothes were collected and repaired mostly by the Little Girls' Freedmen's Aid Society." Who comes next!



Dr. P. tells us how he was startled one day by his little daughter's exclamation of unfeigned astonishment, as they were passing under an immense wooden boot, hung from the second story of a shoe store: "Pa! pa! Dod's tummin! Dar's his boot!"

And apropos is the story of Mrs. C.'s little five-year old. Coming in from an errand to a distant part of the village, panting with exercise and pale with alarm, she stammered out: "Mama! Mama! Ers date bid hole out ere—date—date—date bid—*bid nuf for Dod to fall into!*"

A dear little boy, about three years of age, said, a few weeks since, on seeing a baby brother in his little coffin, with a beautiful rosebud in his cold hand—"Mamma, is baby going to take that flower up to God?" Another, some years since, a little older than this little boy, remarkable for his large bright eyes, said to his mother, who was trying in vain to thread her needle—"Mamma, thread it by my eyes."

MORE ABOUT THE BIRD'S NEST BANK.—Mrs. Montague, the banker, writes us, Feb'y 10th:

We received a good long letter last evening from Mr. Allen. In it, he says: "Our school has taken 130 shares Bank stock!" He had told them the story the day before, of the Bird's Nest Bank, showing them how some of the money was raised which furnished them with books and papers. He then goes on to tell with what eager earnestness they receive and read their papers. He had distributed the last of those he had taken with him. Then comes an urgent appeal to us to send them 150 copies once a month (or twice would be far better.) We do not find it in our heart to refuse them after they have done so nobly for our Bank, and are trying to do so well for themselves. "Our hearts were made glad," as we read the "promising things" in the letter. They certainly are favored ones, who are permitted the great privilege of going among and doing what they can for such a despised class.

I had intended before the letter came, to send you \$50 from our Bank. I will add \$10 more, and say, if you think it practicable, please make an arrangement with Mr. Savage to send them 150 copies of the "Freedman," semi-monthly, during their stay, paying for the same from this Bank contribution. The remainder use, where, in your judgment, you think best.\* The penny still grows. About a week since, I received a letter from the Secretary of the "Michigan State Fair," inviting me to be present with my Bank. The Lord willing, I will go. We have so many stockholders all over the Eastern states, we thought it best to make a contribution to the "American Missionary Association." We have had some beautiful letters in our Bank correspondence.

\* The papers are ordered.

As long ago as November, we got a nice box from West Liberty, Iowa, containing, among other things, two new bed-quilts, pieced by the little Sabbath school girls. We are looking every day for some more from the same school. Are they coming?

Emma G. adds this significant reminiscence of one of her pets, little more than twenty months old. The elf was in mischief, and well knew it. Her mother first remonstrated, then threatened. "Addie, I shall whip you if you don't stop." No effect. Then Emma: "Addie, didn't mama say she should whip you?" "Det: but 'ee wont!" She knew.

PA KNOWS WHAT'S GOOD.—A little boy, of three summers, had gone to bed, tired, cross, and crying, from the romping of the day, and on into the night kept up his peevishness, until his father was satisfied that the difficulty had degenerated into sheer ill-nature. Having exhausted moral suasion, he gave the youngster a thorough "slapping." The little fellow lay sobbing a few minutes, and then turning to his father and throwing his arm about his neck, he said, in a new found tone of cheerfulness—"Pa, you *do* know what's good for me, don't you?"

FOR LITTLE CATA.—Miss Parrey writes from Rolla, Feb. 2d, all about Miss Cata's donation:

I received the BULLETIN sent me, and noted the little article of the "sugar-plum," and when forwarded to me, it shall be given to little Francis, a bright-eyed "contraband" of four years. She says, Tell Miss Cata, "Thank you, ma'am," and she says that she shall give the little money to help build the new school-house, and I presume she will make just the use of the sugar-plum that Miss Cata would like to have her—eat it—for she loves candies. I wish little Cata could have heard her sing "God bless the Christian hearts that pray for Freedmen still," to-day at Sabbath school. I am sure she would remember the little colored boys and girls in her prayers every day.

I believe that I have written you that the colored people here are building a school-house. The lot and lumber are purchased, and the building will be completed for the next term.

By the next mail went the five cent note, the sugar-plum, and the chestnut, which last is to be given to some little boy-playmate of Miss Francis.

Some people are never contented. After having all their limbs broken, their heads smashed, and their brains knocked out, they will actually go to law, and try to get further damages.

**THE NORTHWESTERN  
FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION,**  
Rooms, 86 Washington Street,  
**CHICAGO, - ILLINOIS.**

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ALL MONIES AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to REV. J. R. SHIPHERD, Post Office Box 4617, Chicago, Ill.

BOXES OF CLOTHING should be marked "NORTHWESTERN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION, 86 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill." The residence of the donors should also be plainly marked upon the box, and duplicate invoices of contents made, one to be placed in the box, and the other to be sent by mail to the Corresponding Secretary, as above.

**CASH RECEIPTS DURING JANUARY  
AND FEBRUARY.**

**Illinois.**

[CORRECTION.—In the January BULLETIN, \$62 00 was credited to Calvary Bap. ch. (colored) instead of Olivet Bap. (colored) ch.]

Assumption, .....	\$19 00
Amboy, Baptist ch., .....	33 80
" Cong. " .....	39 25
" M. E. " .....	20 50
Andover, .....	164 00
Addison, Lutheran ch., .....	10 25
Adeline, .....	5 70
Byron, Ladies' Union League, by C. R. V., .....	20 00
" Cong. ch., .....	33 15
" J. P. Stoddard, .....	20 00
Bradford, .....	19 60
Brick School House, Lee County, .....	29 50
Bement, .....	20 00
Bloomfield, Friend, .....	5 00
Bishop Hill, .....	117 00
Brimfield, .....	62 00
Belvidere, H. Patrick, .....	5 30
Batavia, S. A. S., by H. P., .....	30 00
Brush Point, Wesleyan ch., .....	24 80
Beacon School House, M. E. ch., .....	24 00
Cambridge, .....	346 60
Cerro Gordo, .....	14 00
Cass, M. E. ch., .....	11 35
Cedarville, Friends, by J. Richart, .....	5 00
Clintonville, by W. P., .....	11 00
Cordova, Friends, .....	13 10
Centerville, Mrs. Clark, .....	1 00
Chili, "Thimble Sentinels," by C. F. C., .....	50 00

Clinton, .....	\$2 00
Cedar Point, .....	74 00
Chenon, .....	1 25
Center School House, .....	73 30
Chicago, Preston, Willard & Kean, .....	25 00
" Joseph M. Lyons, .....	5 00
" Society of Friends, .....	10 00
" Three German M. chs., Union Th. coll., .....	14 00
" Colored School, North Division, .....	9 00
" A. D. Tittsworth, .....	10 00
" M. E. ch., Clark street, add'l, .....	40 00
" Ann S. Telford, .....	10 00
" Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., .....	100 00
" F. Hathaway, .....	5 00
" John B. Girard, .....	5 00
" P. Daggy, .....	5 00
" C. L. Payne, .....	5 00
" Robert Law, .....	20 00
" John L. Hancock, .....	100 00
" C. P. Holden, .....	5 00
" L. J. Page, .....	5 00
" M. E. ch., Bidgeport, add'l, .....	4 00
" Trinity, .....	164 45
" Christian ch., .....	27 00
" Colored School, .....	6 00
" J. G. Wilson, .....	25 00
Danville, Stephen Griffith, .....	100 00
Dover, F. A. S., by F. U. N., .....	10 00
Downer's Grove, .....	1 50
Dixon, Baptist ch., .....	5 35
" St. Luke's Episcopal ch., .....	8 65
" M. E. ch., .....	28 00
Dekota, A. Templeton, .....	2 00
Decatur, Colored S. S., .....	2 25
" Bethel ch., .....	11 75
" M. E. ch. and others, .....	75 65
Daysville, .....	10 00
Deer Creek, .....	11 30
Dover, Cong. ch., .....	5 00
Eldina, .....	4 00
Elgin, F. A. S., .....	20 00
Elmwood, .....	123 30
El Paso, .....	56 50
Franklin, M. E. ch., .....	20 10
Findley Grove, Friends, by W. K., .....	6 50
Granville, .....	69 80
Gridley, .....	2 25
Galesburg, Colored S. S., by D. W. B., .....	0 50
Green Garden, F. A. S., by S. J., .....	5 00
Gap Grove, M. E. ch., add'l, .....	11 10
Henry, Mrs. S. Snyder, by Mrs. F. A. R., .....	1 00
Horton School House, .....	8 10
Hennepin, S. A. S., by W. C. K., .....	105 00
Jones School House, .....	33 15
Kilbrick School House, and Henry Hill, .....	9 00
Kishwaukee, Mrs. Ramsey, .....	2 00
Kappa, .....	11 75
Lightsville, .....	38 60
Lindenwood, .....	34 50
" Rev. H. T. Bene, .....	5 00
Lighthouse Point, M. E. ch., .....	113 15
Lexington Depot, .....	43 60
Lisbon, Edward Wright, .....	1 00
Lacon, .....	269 55
Lee Center, Cong. ch., .....	95 00
" M. E. ch., .....	20 21
" Episcopal ch., .....	5 00

\$2 00	Mt. Morris, M. E. ch., .....	\$71 00	Linden, add'l, .....	\$2 75
74 00	" Lutheran ch., .....	103 75	Lancaster, public meeting, .....	144 66
1 25	Milburn, Cong. ch. S. S., .....	6 70	" S. A. S., .....	50 00
73 30	Malden, B. Phelps, .....	1 00	" Young Ladies' Aid Society, .....	5 00
25 00	" Geo. A. Plumer, .....	0 25	" Children's .....	5 00
5 00	Meacaqua, .....	4 50	Mackford, .....	30 40
10 00	Morton, .....	40 25	Mt. Pleasant, Freewill Baptist ch., .....	27 00
14 00	Minonk, .....	24 75	" Geo. W. Roberts, .....	1 00
9 00	Macon, .....	21 50	Mazo Maine, .....	13 25
30 00	New Milford, M. E. ch., .....	71 20	Mifflin, .....	11 00
40 00	Naperville, " add'l, .....	7 50	Montford, M. E. ch., .....	71 00
10 00	Oregon, M. E. ch., .....	37 90	Milwaukee, St. John's Episcopal ch., .....	5 00
100 00	Paine's Point and White Rock, .....	27 10	Nott's School House, .....	7 00
5 00	Patten School House, .....	10 40	Oregon, .....	15 00
5 00	Fine Rock School House, M. E. ch., .....	30 15	Orfordville, .....	19 00
5 00	Panola, .....	2 50	Omro, G. Loud, .....	2 00
5 00	Pleasant Hill, .....	152 10	" .....	0 28
20 00	Peoria, F. A. S., by Miss F. J. D., .....	389 40	Pierre Valley, .....	19 00
100 00	Pana, .....	19 50	Point Bluff, Mrs. M. B., .....	1 00
5 00	Plainfield, G. Hoag, .....	2 00	Proscarion, Welsh Pres., .....	12 30
5 00	Quincy, F. R. S., .....	2000 00	Platteville, Cong. and M. E. chs., .....	108 05
4 00	" Freedmen's Department Sanitary Fair, .....	7500 00	" Primitive M. ch., .....	11 15
64 45	Rosemond, .....	38 75	" German M. E. ch., .....	5 10
27 00	Rockford, 2d Cong. ch., .....	48 39	" Sundry persons, .....	33 90
6 00	Stillman Valley, M. E. ch., .....	47 55	Quincy, Mrs. A. G. Wood, .....	1 00
25 00	South Grove, Mrs. Mary Tindal, .....	5 00	River Falls, W. H. Winchester, .....	4 00
100 00	Sparland, .....	20 25	Reedsburg, .....	10 00
10 00	St. Charles, by H. T. G., .....	50 00	Racine, Pres. ch., .....	81 20
1 50	Shelbyville, M. E. ch., .....	17 00	" Baptist ch., .....	75 83
5 35	Selma, F. A. S., by S. Paul, .....	9 75	" M. E. ch., .....	52 23
8 65	Tremont, Wilson Kipp, .....	5 00	" German Evangelical ch., .....	30 45
28 00	" Mrs. L. Bascom, .....	2 00	" Welsh Cong. ch., .....	15 00
2 00	Tonica, .....	78 50	" Calvinistic Methodist ch., .....	14 88
2 25	Towanda, .....	35 00	Ripon, M. E. ch., .....	74 85
11 75	Utica, M. E. ch., by L. U. Crouch, .....	5 05	" Cong. ch., .....	57 85
75 65	Vanderberg School House, .....	20 45	" Band of Hope, .....	6 55
10 00	" " Mr. Dean Nickerson, .....	4 00	Rosendale, .....	13 50
11 30	Viola, add'l, by J. C. Graham, .....	2 00	School House, No. 7, add'l, .....	8 00
5 00	Washington, .....	10 00	Shullsburg, M. E. ch., add'l, .....	3 25
4 00	Wenona, .....	22 50	Somers, .....	15 61
20 00	Waynesville, .....	1 00	Sylvania, .....	18 05
23 30	Warrens ville, David McKee, .....	20 00	Washburn, .....	102 20
56 50	" Taylor Warne, .....	20 00	Watertown, Young Ladies' Fair, by Miss K. H., .....	16 75
20 10	" Baptist ch., .....	2 25	Waterville, Friends, by H. W., .....	25 00
6 50			White Creek, Mr and Mrs. Woodworth, .....	0 50
69 80			Waukon, .....	20 21
2 25	<b>Wisconsin.</b>		<b>Iowa.</b>	
0 50	Avoca, Union meeting, .....	86 45	Almoral, Cong. ch., H. E. B., .....	3 25
5 00	Bascobel, .....	151 25	Bangor, F. A. S., .....	06 00
11 10	Brandon, two young ladies, by A. A. R., .....	3 00	Bethel, M. E. ch., .....	8 00
1 00	Brookfield, M. E. ch., add'l, .....	21 50	Big Grove, .....	46 00
8 10	Beetown, .....	23 50	Buckingham, by Rev. B. R., .....	30 10
05 06	Beloit, F. A. S., by J. C., .....	130 00	Columbus city, .....	15 35
33 15	Clifton, M. E. ch., .....	86 30	Cottonville, M. E. ch., by Rev. A. C., .....	6 00
9 00	" Wm. Howdell, .....	20 00	Clay, Cong. ch., by R. S. M., .....	7 00
2 00	Columbus, M. E. ch., .....	131 00	Dodgeville, .....	44 50
11 75	" Cong. .....	50 25	Franklin Mills, M. E. ch., .....	6 50
38 60	" U. Davis, Esq., .....	25 00	" .....	30 00
24 50	Dartford, .....	29 85	Grand View, .....	18 05
5 00	Darlington, add'l, .....	2 00	Hawk Eye, .....	28 70
18 15	East Rosendale, .....	12 55	Kossuth, .....	115 70
49 60	Eureka, .....	1 92	Linn Grove, .....	16 05
1 00	Ebenzer, .....	11 00	Linwood, M. E. ch., by Rev. D. D., .....	21 50
69 65	Hudson, .....	5 00	Morning Sun, .....	42 25
98 00	Junction, East Omro, .....	3 85	Millersburg, by J. S. W., .....	12 00
20 21	Kenoeha, Cong. ch., .....	87 33	Northfield, .....	79 35
5 00	" M. E. ch., .....	59 80	New Providence, F. A. S., by Treasurer, .....	88 18
	Liberty Prairie, .....	5 50		

New London, Friends, by J. Hayden,	85 00
Onage,	4 00
Pleasant Grove,	1 00
Patterson School House,	44 25
R. P. Saron ch.,	43 65
Sisley's Grove, M. E. grove meeting,	44 65
Staceyville,	14 00
Waukon, Friends, add'l, by A. P.,	48 00
Wapello,	54 80

**Canada West.**

Ailsa Craig, coin,	5 55
Ayr, "	7 95
Berlin, "	14 22
Bosanquet, "	22 25
" greenback,	2 00
Clifton, coin,	27 30
Elora, "	23 70
Fergus, "	44 80
Guelph, "	53 00
" Knox ch. S. S.,	20 00
Glenmorris, coin,	7 00
Galt, "	51 00
Georgetown, "	10 00
Hespeler, "	3 75
Milton, "	10 50
Mitchell, "	12 90
St. George, "	30 45
St. Mary's, "	30 25
Seaforth, "	4 75
Stratford, "	32 65
" greenbacks,	5 00
Premium on specie,	287 15

**Minnesota.**

Belle Plain,	20 00
Blue Earth,	6 40
Cleveland,	5 05
Clinton Falls, Friends, by A. T.,	13 20
Dooleyville,	17 25
Faribault, East Prairie and Forest Presbyterian chs.,	7 00
Garden City,	30 03
Little Valley, by J. S. B.,	7 00
Le Sueur,	7 05
Lexington,	11 75
Mankato,	56 30
Ottawa,	52 10
Owatonna, Friends, by A. T.,	13 20
Plain View, by Rev. H. W.,	26 40
Princeton, Cong. ch.,	20 10
Shakopee,	13 00
Shelbyville,	40 80
Sterling,	16 75
St. Paul, House of Hope ch.,	133 40
St. Peter,	15 25
Traverse,	16 50
Vernon,	16 85
Winnebago City,	16 65

**Michigan.**

Detroit, Hon. C. Vail,	2 00
De Witt, Friends, by A. S. Hong,	2 20
Dow, Friends, by R. J. H.,	11 60
Kalamazoo, Bird's Nest Bank,	60 00
North Parma, F. A. S.,	6 75
North Adams, "	20 00

Vienna, Benevolent Society, by Mrs. M. M., Pres.,	\$12 50
Wheatland, by A. W. D.,	15 00

**New York.**

Wilson, R. D. Merritt,	5 00
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**Kansas.**

Albany, by G. G. R.,	3 65
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**Indiana.**

Salem Center, Rev. S. R. Ball,	4 00
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**Tennessee.**

Nashville, Geo. V. Weaver,	10 00
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FAIR, add'l,	1218 25
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CASH items,	815 30
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**Recapitulation.**

Fair and cash items,	\$2,031 53
Illinois,	14,191 96
Wisconsin,	2,163 79
Iowa,	943 73
Canada West,	709 17
Minnesota,	563 63
Michigan,	130 05
New York,	5 00
Kansas,	3 65
Indiana,	4 00
Tennessee,	10 00
Total,	\$20,695 90

ROSSELL B. MASON, Treasurer.

**RECEIPTS OF STORES DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.****ILLINOIS.**

Belvidere,	2 packages.
Bristol,	1 "
Cordova,	2 "
Cedarville,	1 "
Clintonville,	1 "
Cambridge,	1 "
Chicago,	14 "
Dwight,	1 "
Dakota,	1 "
Dixon,	1 "
Elmwood,	1 "
Geneseo,	1 "
Galva,	1 "
Galesburg,	1 "
Green Garden,	1 "
Hennepin,	1 "
Harding,	1 "
Henry,	1 "
Huntly Grove,	1 "
Knoxville,	1 "
Lacon,	1 "
Morton,	1 "
Mt. Morris,	1 "
Morrison,	1 "
Mckenn,	1 "

Marengo,	.....	.....	1 package.
No name,	.....	.....	5 "
Ontario,	.....	.....	1 "
Ottawa,	.....	.....	2 "
Peoria,	.....	.....	3 "
Rock Run,	.....	.....	1 "
South Henderson,	.....	.....	3 "
Sycamore,	.....	.....	1 "
Sugar Grove,	.....	.....	1 "
Selma,	.....	.....	1 "
Sandwich,	.....	.....	1 "
Wenona,	.....	.....	5 "
Woodstock,	.....	.....	1 "

WISCONSIN.

Avoca,	.....	.....	1 "
Brandon,	.....	.....	2 "
Broadhead,	.....	.....	1 "
Beaver Dam,	.....	.....	1 "
Darien,	.....	.....	1 "
Dartford,	.....	.....	1 "
Darlington,	.....	.....	1 "
Eau Claire,	.....	.....	1 "
Evansville,	.....	.....	1 "
Hudson,	.....	.....	2 "
Kilbourne City,	.....	.....	1 "
Milwaukee,	.....	.....	4 "
Madison,	.....	.....	1 "
Monroe,	.....	.....	1 "
No name,	.....	.....	2 "
Omro,	.....	.....	1 "
Prescott,	.....	.....	1 "
Racine,	.....	.....	1 "
Ripon,	.....	.....	1 "
San Prairie,	.....	.....	1 "
Spring Prairie,	.....	.....	1 "
Stoughton,	.....	.....	1 "
Union,	.....	.....	1 "
Utica,	.....	.....	1 "
Waukesha,	.....	.....	2 "
Wedge Prairie,	.....	.....	2 "

MICHIGAN.

Burr Oak,	.....	.....	1 "
Battle Creek,	.....	.....	1 "
Coldwater,	.....	.....	1 "
Flint,	.....	.....	1 "

Grass Lake,	.....	.....	1 package.
Hilledale,	.....	.....	1 "
Kalamazoo,	.....	.....	1 "
Litchfield,	.....	.....	1 "
Michigan State Society,	.....	.....	17 "
Moline,	.....	.....	1 "
North Parma,	.....	.....	1 "
No name,	.....	.....	2 "
Olivet,	.....	.....	1 "
Union City,	.....	.....	2 "

IOWA.

Bradford,	.....	.....	1 "
Eddyville,	.....	.....	2 "
Hillsboro,	.....	.....	1 "
Le Grand,	.....	.....	2 "
Mazo Maine,	.....	.....	1 "
Marion,	.....	.....	1 "
Ottumwa,	.....	.....	1 "
Pleasant Plain,	.....	.....	1 "
Tipton,	.....	.....	1 "
Vinton,	.....	.....	2 "
Waukon,	.....	.....	1 "

MINNESOTA.

Hastings,	.....	.....	1 "
Lake City,	.....	.....	1 "

OHIO.

Amherst,	.....	.....	1 "
Painesville,	.....	.....	4 "

INDIANA.

Elkhart,	.....	.....	1 "
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Total, ..... 154 packages.

RECAPITULATION.

Illinois,	.....	.....	66 packages.
Wisconsin,	.....	.....	34 "
Michigan,	.....	.....	32 "
Iowa,	.....	.....	14 "
Minnesota,	.....	.....	2 "
Ohio,	.....	.....	5 "
Indiana,	.....	.....	1 "

Total, ..... 154 packages.

J. Barnet, Printer, 191 Lake St., Chicago.

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**ROBERT HILL, - - Proprietor.**



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